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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
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Agenda item 9

THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND ITS APPLICATION TO PEOPLES UNDER COLONIAL OR ALIEN DOMINATION OR FOREIGN OCCUPATION

Albania*, Australia, Austria, Argentina*, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Estonia*, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Nicaragua*, Peru, Norway*, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia*, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution

Middle East peace process

The Commission of Human Rights,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 48/58 on the Middle East Peace Process, adopted on 14 December 1993,

Recalling also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993,

Stressing that the achievement of a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict will constitute a significant contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security, and is an indispensable condition for the furthering of human rights in the region,

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* In accordance with rule 69, para. 3, of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

Recalling the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East at Madrid on 30 October 1991, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and the subsequent bilateral negotiations, as well as the meetings of the multilateral working groups, and noting with satisfaction the broad international support for the peace process,

Noting the continuing positive participation of the United Nations as a full extraregional participant in the work of the multilateral working groups,

Bearing in mind the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington, D.C. on 13 September 1993,

1. Stresses the importance of, and need for, achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

2. Emphasizes that the achievement of such a peace is vital for the full implementation of human rights in the area;

3. Welcomes the peace process started at Madrid and supports the subsequent bilateral negotiations;

4. Expresses its full support for the achievements of the peace process thus far, in particular the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, which constitute an important initial step in achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and urges all parties to implement agreements reached;

5. Considers that an active United Nations role in the Middle East peace process and in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles can make a positive contribution.